

XV. — RHYNCHOTA MALAYANA.

PART I.

By W. L. DISTANT.

It is proposed in these papers, to give from time to time, contributions to a knowledge of the Rhynchota found to the east of the limits of the area dealt with in the volumes descriptive of the Fauna of British India. A number of species are common to the two areas, and to understand the components of the one, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the other. In fact North Australia cannot be eliminated though it is not proposed to deal with it in these papers. One of the rarest and most distinctive species in the Indian Pentatomidæ is *Amblycara gladiatoria*, Stål. It had only been recorded from "India" and Ceylon, and was of the utmost rarity in collections. Quite recently the British Museum received a specimen collected by Mr. Dodd in Queensland. It is also proposed to occasionally illustrate some of the many Malayan species described by Walker, the descriptions of which are frequently inadequate and provocative of synonymy by writers who cannot consult the types.

Sub-order HETEROPTERA.

Fam. TINGIDIDÆ.

Genus ELASMOGNATHUS.

Elasmognathus, Fieb., Ent. Monogr., pp. 30 and 90 (1844).

Type *E. helferi*, Fieb.

Elasmognathus hewetti, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 2, 2a.)

Head black with the antenniferous tubercles sometimes ochraceous; pronotum black, the anterior vesicle and lateral areas ochraceous; elytra piceous-brown, the sutural area darker brown, costal area ochraceous, inwardly margined, centrally spotted, and transversely marked with black, apical margin ochraceous, intersected by the apices of the brown veins; abdomen above shining black; body beneath black; legs ochraceous; antennæ brown, the apical joint black; pronotum with the anterior vesicle very coarsely punctate, its disk more thickly and finely punctate with a strong central longitudinal ridge, the lateral areas and the produced margins coarsely granulose, the pronotal posterior elongation more coarsely punctate than on disk, the produced

margins conically globose and upwardly directed; elytra with the discoidal area finely granulose.

Long incl. tegm. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Heterogastrinæ.

Genus SADOLETUS.

Sadolctus, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., ii, p. 37 (1902).

Type *S. validus*, Dist.

Sadolctus corvus, sp. nov.

Head, pronotum and scutellum black; basal margin of pronotum and a central longitudinal line on its posterior lobe ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous, its apical area broadly black; membrane hyaline; body beneath black; legs castaneous-brown, bases of the femora and tarsi pale flavescent; head punctate, antennæ piceous, fourth joint longest, second longer than third; pronotum with the anterior lobe moderately globose, impunctate, posterior lobe coarsely punctate; scutellum finely punctate with a central carinate line which does not quite reach the base; corium coarsely punctate, the punctures arranged in longitudinal series; body beneath finely and obscurely greyish pilose.

Long $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Santubong.

Genus DINOMACHUS.

Dinomachus, Dist., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), viii, p. 473 (1901).

Type *D. marshalli*, Dist.

Dinomachus fusus, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 6, 6a.)

Head above fuscous brown, blackish at base, with a central ochraceous longitudinal line which is more distinct between the eyes; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior lobe, excluding lateral areas, black, with a short central ochraceous longitudinal line, posterior lobe with two central longitudinal fasciæ and a transverse spot near each basal angle black; scutellum and corium ochraceous, the latter with the apical area black, its extreme apex ochraceous; membrane hyaline; body beneath black, coxæ and sternal spots ochraceous; legs black, basal halves of femora and annulations to tibiæ pale flavescent; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, first joint short, second longest, a little longer than third, fourth short but longer than first; eyes moderately exserted; pronotum somewhat coarsely punctate, transversely compressed at about one-third from apex, anterior lobe

moderately globose, the posterior margin impunctate; scutellum somewhat thickly punctate, foveately impressed at each basal angle, the disk broadly transversely depressed before apical area; corium coarsely punctate; body beneath obscurely greyish pilose, the lateral margins of the abdomen palely spotted.

Long 6 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Santubong.

Sub-order HOMOPTERA.

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Issinæ.

Genus HILDA.

Isthmia, Walk., List Hom., iii, p. 732 (1851), *nom. præocc.*

Hilda, Kirk., Entomologist, 1900, p. 243, *nom. nov.*

Type *H. undata*, Walk.

Hilda malayensis, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 7, 7a.)

Head, pronotum and scutellum pale green; extreme apical margin of vertex almost continuously black; pronotum with the margins narrowly black or piceous, extreme basal margin with an almost continuous series of small greyish dots, basal area of face between the eyes black with four prominent central white spots, the black area also posteriorly narrowly margined with greyish-white, remainder of face and body beneath pale ochraceous; legs darker ochraceous, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi piceous; tegmina pale testaceous, an oblique spot on basal area, a central transverse fascia narrowly margined on each side with piceous and widened at costal area into a somewhat large triangular patch greyish-white, the apical area greyish, suffused with pale ochraceous and containing near its inner margin a longitudinal series of small black spots with white centres, some of the spots being duplex; wings slightly fuliginous with fuscous veins; face strongly transversely indented between the insertions of the antennæ; basal margin of vertex finely callose; abdomen above fuscous brown with the segmental margins testaceous.

Long incl. tegm. 5 to 5½ mm.

Hab.—Siam; Malay States; Bukit Besar (Annandale and Robinson; Brit. Mus.).

Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.

Genus EUCLOVIA.

Euclovia, Matsum., Journ. Sapporo Agr. Coll., ii, p. 24 (1903).

Type *E. okadæ*, Matsum.

Euclovia convexa, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 10, 10a.)

Vertex brownish ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, a large transverse spot near anterior margin, and the posterior margin brownish; scutellum pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous; head beneath pale ochraceous, anterior margin to eyes, and the face centrally longitudinally black; an oblique spot near outer margin of cheeks, and a transverse spot on the acetabula black; tegmina ochraceous, basal area (mottled with ochraceous), a broad irregular discontinuous central fascia which is connected with the apex by a longitudinal streak, an apical costal streak and most of the veins piceous; vertex transversely impressed before apex; ocelli somewhat close together a little before basal margin; clypeus long and slender, extending between the anterior coxæ; face centrally longitudinally ridged; posterior tibiæ with two spines.

Long incl. tegm. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Genus *DINDA*, gen. nov.

Vertex shorter than pronotum, sub-conically produced in front of eyes, the lateral and apical margins acute and reflexed, about as long as breadth between eyes, a discal conical carination on anterior half commencing on both sides at about middle of disk and united at apex; ocelli a little before base and in front of eyes, about as near to each other as to eyes; face flattened, slightly widened posteriorly, coarsely punctate, with an obscure central carination which does not reach base; clypeus long and broad, very strongly centrally longitudinally ridged; eyes long, oblique; pronotum much longer than vertex, lateral margins obliquely straight, anterior margin moderately convexly rounded, margins from basal angles to scutellum obliquely directed inwardly, posterior margin subangularly sinuate; scutellum subtriangular, its apex acute; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; legs moderately short, posterior tibiæ with two spines; tegmina coriaceous, passing apex of abdomen, the apex rounded.

Type *D. maura*, Walk.

Dinda maura. (Pl. vii, figs. 1, 1a.)

Aphrophora maura, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 187 (1858).

Vertex thickly punctate, the discal conical carination prominent; pronotum thickly punctate and slightly transversely wrinkled; scutellum with the lateral margins ridged; tegmina very thickly and finely punctate, their lateral margins narrowly obscurely castaneous; legs pale flavescent, tarsal claws piceous; rostrum pale flavescent.

Hab.—Singapore (Brit. Mus.). Borneo; Sarawak (Wallace; Brit. Mus., Sarawak Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Genus LORA, gen. nov.

Vertex conically produced in front of eyes, longer than space between eyes, strongly centrally longitudinally ridged, a transverse discal line near middle of disk from the ends of which an oblique line proceeds on each side to lateral margin, lateral and apical margins strongly ridged and reflexed; ocelli between eyes very much nearer to each other than to eyes which are long and oblique; face longitudinally broadly sulcate for half its length from base, the margins of the sulcate area strongly ridged; pronotum considerably longer than vertex, its anterior margin a little rounded, the lateral margins outwardly oblique to posterior angles, thence inwardly oblique to scutellum, posterior margin angularly sinuate; scutellum subtriangular; legs moderately short, posterior tibiæ with one spine; tegmina coriaceous, much longer than abdomen, the apices rounded.

Type *L. inclyta*, Walk.

Lora inclyta. (Pl. vii, figs. 3, 3a.)

Aphrophora inclyta, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 187 (1858).

Pronotum and scutellum thickly finely punctate, obscurely wrinkled and very shortly ochraceously pilose; tegmina thickly finely punctate and sparingly transversely wrinkled; face strongly transversely striate on each side of the central sulcation; tarsi piceous.

Hab.—Borneo; Sarawak (Wallace; Brit. Mus.). S.-E. Borneo (Doherty; Coll. Dist.).

Genus DAHA.

Daha, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 107 (1907).

Type *D. arietaria*, Dist.

Daha kuchingensis, sp. nov.

Body above and beneath and legs black; tegmina with a small triangular white costal spot on apical area; vertex finely tricarinate, the central carination very obsolete before reaching base, finely and obscurely punctate; eyes black margined with greyish; pronotum and scutellum very finely transversely rugulose; tegmina minutely thickly punctate.

Long $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Genus EOSCARTA.

Eoscarta, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 58 (1902).

Euryaulax, Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., pt. ix, p. 380 (1906).

Type *E. borealis*, Dist., = *E. eos*, Bredd.

Eoscarta subdolens.

Cercopis subdolens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., i, p. 165 (1857).

Tricphora subpustulata, Walk., List. Hom. Suppl., p. 343 (1858).
Hab.—Sarawak (Wallace; Brit. Mus.). Kuching (Sarawak Mus.).

Eoscarta borealis.

Cosmoscarta borealis, Dist., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 321.

Eoscarta borealis, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 116 (1907).

Eoscarta eos, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 58 (1902).

Hab.—Assam; Tenasserim; Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty).

Siam; Malay States; Bukit Besar (Annand. and Robins.).

This species varies in the colour of the tibiae; in some specimens they are wholly black, in others black only at apices.

Eoscarta rufa.

Tricphora rufa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., x, p. 289 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea (Wallace; Brit. Mus.).

Eoscarta ferruginea.

Tricphora ferruginea, Walk., List Hom., iii, p. 672 (1851).

Cercopis ferruginea, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 721.

Hab.—Philippine Islds.

Eoscarta antica.

Tricphora antica, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., x, p. 289 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol (Wallace; Brit. Mus.).

Genus CONSIDIA.

Considia, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1865, p. 152.

Tettigoscarta, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 59 (1902).

Sialoscarta, Jacobi, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., iii, p. 23 (1905).

Type *C. transversa*, Walk.

Considia transversa.

Cercopis transversa, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., iv, p. 1151 (1852).

Considia oblonga, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1865, p. 152.

Hab.—Java.

Considia nitidula.

Tettigoscarta nitidula, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 59 (1902).

Hab.—Malacca. Siam; Malay States; Bukit Besar (Annand. and Robins.; Brit. Mus.). Siam (Brit. Mus.).

Considia cavata.

Tricphora cavata, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 343 (1858).

Sialoscarta concinna, Jacobi, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., iii, p. 23 : taf. i, fig. 10 (1905).

Hab.—Java.

Genus AUFIDUS.

Aufidus, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3), i, p. 594 (1863).

Aufidellus, Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., pt. ix, p. 381 (1906).

Aufiterna, Kirk., loc. cit., p. 382.

Aufidellus, Kirk., cannot be separated from *Aufidus*. The type of Stål's genus (*A. trifasciatus*) is in the British Museum, as is also a specimen of the species described by Kirkaldy as *A. australensis*. The differential and only characters given by the last-named writer, "pronotum posteriorly is almost evenly rounded and the costal margin is not arched basally," constitute (when the species is examined) only very moderate specific differentiation. In his description of another proposed genus, *Aufiterna*,¹ he writes "posterior margin emarginate, while it is truncate in *Aufidus*." This is inaccurate; in the type of *Aufidus* (*A. trifasciatus*), the posterior pronotal margin is distinctly emarginate; neither did Stål make that structural character a generic distinction; he simply wrote "Thorax sexangularis." On the other hand *Aufiterna*, Kirk., is apparently only to be separated from *Aufidus* by the venation of the tegmina, "3 discoidals (subapical), 4 apicals well marked, while there are another 5 small cells marked off on the costal cell." It will be seen by the figure here given, that all these characters are more or less represented, and that the divisions of the costal cell are inconstant even in the same species and even in the same specimen.

Aufidus spectabilis, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 5, 5a.)

Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; a transverse spot at apex of vertex, a broad fascia between eyes, and a broad basal fascia to pronotum black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, basal half of face black, anterior tibiæ longitudinally streaked with black, tarsi more or less piceous; abdomen above testaceous; tegmina with the basal third ochraceous and opaque, this area outwardly margined by a transverse black fascia and containing a black streak on upper claval margin with the lower basal margin of the clavus also black, remaining area of tegmina hyaline with apical ochraceous suffusions, veins alternately ochraceous or piceous, costal area ochraceous; wings hyaline, palely ochraceous on basal area, the veins pale fuscous; vertex with a fine central longitudinal carination, and with a transverse impression near middle; pronotum with a central longitudinal sulcation not reaching the anterior margin, the posterior margin slightly emarginate; face globose, laterally compressed, centrally longitudinally sulcate on disk, costal cell with three or four small cells marked off by transverse veins.

Long excl. tegm. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 18 to 20 mm.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago; Halmaheira (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Aufidus papuanus, sp. nov.

Vertex and pronotum ochraceous; vertex with the apical margin narrowly and the basal margin broadly black; pronotum

¹ Kirkaldy says this genus is more allied to *Polychatophyes*, of which the typical species is referred to "pl. xxxiii, figs. 12 and 13," but no such illustration can be traced.

with about the basal half black; scutellum testaceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, basal margin of face, a spot between face and eyes, a longitudinal streak to anterior tibiæ, anterior tarsi, tarsal claws, apex of rostrum, and lateral margins and apical area of abdomen beneath, piceous or black; tegmina with basal fourth ochraceous and opaque, this area broadly outwardly transversely margined with black, and containing a broad piceous claval streak, central area hyaline, the veins and the whole of the apical fourth fuscous brown, costal margin ochraceous; vertex without a central carination, face centrally sulcate for about half its length from base; pronotum centrally longitudinally sulcate on disk, its posterior margin almost straight; scutellum discally foveate; tegmina (in type) with six small cells in the costal cell of one tegmen and only three distinct cells in that of the other tegmen.

Long incl. tegm. 10 mm.

Hab.—New Guinea; Humboldt Bay (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Aufidus erebus, sp. nov.

Vertex pale luteous, a broad transverse fascia extending from base to anterior margins of eyes, and the apical margin black; pronotum pale luteous with a broad central brownish transverse fascia; scutellum pale luteous, the anterior margin and basal angles black; head beneath black, apices of face and cheeks, and the basal margin between face and eyes ochraceous; sternum and legs ochraceous, anterior tibiæ and all the tarsal claws piceous; abdomen beneath black; tegmina hyaline, the veins robust and black, basal fourth black, apical fourth piceous, costal margin ochraceous; vertex smooth not carinate; face broadly longitudinally sulcate for nearly its entire length; pronotum finely centrally discally sulcate; scutellum discally foveate; tegmina with the costal cell divided into three small cells on one tegmen, and into four on the other.

Long incl. tegm. 9 mm.

Hab.—New Guinea; Humboldt Bay (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Genus COLSA.

Colsa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., i, p. 96 (1856).

Type *C. costæstriga*, Walk.

Colsa matanga, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 8, 8a.)

Vertex black, the front ochraceous; pronotum black, the anterior area broadly ochraceous; scutellum ochraceous, the basal angles black; abdomen above black, the basal area, the lateral margins and the anal appendage ochraceous; head beneath, legs and sternum ochraceous; central area and transverse striations to face, apices of anterior tibiæ, apices of tarsi, sternal spots and disk of abdomen beneath black; lateral margins of abdomen pale ochraceous, with the segmental incisures black; tegmina pale

hyaline, the veins fuscous brown, costal area piceous interrupted by an oblique transverse white spot beyond middle, and at apex almost narrowly continued across disk; posterior margin of claws piceous, an ochraceous spot at base; wings hyaline, the veins mostly darker, a little infuscate on posterior and apical margins, transverse veins in postcostal cell varying from five to six; vertex transversely impressed at union with front; face sulcate for its whole length, the sulcation narrower at base; pronotum centrally longitudinally impressed on basal area; scutellum broadly centrally foveate.

Long incl. tegm. 12 to 13 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Matang.

Genus NOTOSCARTA.

Notoscarta, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 59 (1902).

Type *N. croceonigra*, Bredd.

Notoscarta alboater.

Aufidus alboater, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., x, p. 292 (1869).

Notoscarta ptyeloides, Bredd., Soc. Ent., xvii, p. 59 (1902).

Hab.—New Guinea; Mysol.

Notoscarta zebrina, sp. nov.

Vertex and pronotum black; vertex with a pale marginal spot in front of each eye, eyes and scutellum greyish white; body beneath black; apex of face, clypeus, rostrum, coxæ, legs and the abdominal segmental margins, greyish white; tegmina black; a costal marginal spot extending to about one-third from base and curved inward at its apex, almost apical half of the costal area divided by three transverse piceous lines, and a spot at apex of clavus (posteriorly divided) greyish white; face subglobose, faintly transversely striate on each side; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum thickly finely transversely striate.

Long incl. tegm. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Mysol (Wallace; Brit. Mus.).

Genus MIOSCARTA.

Mioscarta, Bredd., Allg. Zeitschr. Ent., vi, p. 123 (1901).

Type *M. forcipata*, Bredd.

Mioscarta bipars.

Aufidus bipars, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., x, p. 290 (1869).

Aufidus partitus, Walk., loc. cit.

Hab.—Celebes.

Fam. JASSIDÆ.

Sub-fam. Bythoscopinæ.

Genus IDIOCERUS.

Idiocerus, Lewis, Trans., Ent. Soc. Lond., 1, p. 47 (1836).

Type *I. adustus*, Herrich-Sch.

Idiocerus nitidulus.

Iassus nitidulus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 322 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Allied to *I. niveosparsus*, Leth.

Idiocerus laticeps.

Iassus laticeps, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 323 (1869).

Hab.—Celebes.

This species is closely allied to the preceding and principally differs by the markings of the face, and may probably be but a variety of *I. nitidulus*. In his description Walker has omitted to mention the presence of a somewhat large triangular black spot near each basal angle of the scutellum.

Genus BYTHOSCOPIUS.

Bythoscopus, Germ., in Silberm. Rev. Ent., i, p. 180 (1833); Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 190 (1907).

Type *B. lanio*, Linn.

Bythoscopus punctatus.

Idiocerus ? *punctatus*, Kirby, in Mon. Christ. Isld., p. 138 (1900).

Hab.—Christmas Isld.

Bythoscopus unicolor.

Bythoscopus unicolor, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 320 (1869).

Hab.—Celebes.

Genus BALOCHA.

Balocha, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 189 (1907).

Type *B. tricolor*, Dist.

Balocha angulifer.

Iassus ? *angulifer*, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 325 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Genus CHUNRA.

Chunra, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 193 (1907).

Type *C. puncticosta*, Walk.

Chunra gigantea, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 11, 11a.)

Vertex, pronotum and scutellum very pale ochraceous; vertex with a pale central longitudinal fascia on each side of which is a darker fascia, a fuscous spot before eyes and two central fuscous transverse spots near base; eyes castaneous; pronotum with four large fuscous brown spots crossing disk, the two central ones longitudinal and posteriorly united, the lateral spots subtriangular; scutellum with four large spots on basal half, the two central ones almost fused, and the apex fuscous-brown, a piceous spot on

each lateral margin; abdomen above testaceous; head beneath sternum and legs pale ochraceous, abdomen beneath testaceous; margins of face, two anterior comma-like oblique spots, an oblique line before each eye, and a posterior broad central longitudinal spot fuscous brown; apices of tibiae and the tarsi more or less infusate; tegmina smoky hyaline, the veins fuscous brown, costal area fuscous brown mottled with pale ochraceous, apical margin and a subapical marginal fascia fuscous brown; wings smoky hyaline, the veins fuscous brown, outer margins a little infusate; ocelli prominent, as near to each other as to eyes; scutellum long and broad, longer than pronotum and vertex together.

Long excl. tegm., ♀, 9 mm. Exp. tegm. 19 to 20 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Shelford); S.-E. Province (Doherty).

Sub-fam. Tettigoniellinæ.

Tettigoniellinæ, Dist., Faun. B. I. Rhynch., iv, p. 200 (1907) (incl. synonymy).

Tettigoniidæ, Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., pt. ix, p. 316 (1906).

The name *Tettigoniellidæ* was first applied to this sub-family by Dr. Melichar. In the reference above given will be found a full synonymy of other terms used.

Genus TETTIGONIELLA.

Tetigonia, Geoffr., Hist. abreg. des Ins., I, p. 429 (1798-99), *nom. præocc.*

Tettigoniella, Jacobi, Zool. Jahr. Syst., xix, p. 778 (1904), *nom. nov.*

Tettigoniella eburnea.

Tetigonia eburnea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 168 (1856).

Walker's short description is quite inadequate and misleading; the following description is taken from the type and two other specimens, all collected by Wallace at Sarawak.

Head, pronotum and scutellum stramineous; vertex with two small spots at apex and a larger discal spot, black; head beneath, sternum and legs very pale stramineous; abdomen beneath golden yellow; tegmina and wings milky white.

Although Walker's description *supra* is simply "whitish, vertex of head conical. Wings milk-white," he subsequently (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 304, 1869) refers to it in a different way, and implies that there are "black marks on the head."

Hab.—Borneo.

Tettigoniella erichsoni, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 2, 2a.)

Vertex dark indigo-blue, much paler on each side near eyes pronotum pale ochraceous, the anterior and lateral margins broadly

bluish grey; scutellum pale ochraceous, its apex dark indigo-blue; abdomen above and body beneath dark indigo-blue; apex of anal segment, cheeks, lateral areas of prosternum, coxæ and legs stramineous; apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi more or less indigo-blue, bases of posterior tarsi stramineous; tegmina with less than basal half very pale stramineous, sometimes with a few brownish spots near base, remaining area fuscous brown with discal bluish suffusions; wings fuliginous brown, the veins darker; vertex broad, rounded anteriorly, foveately impressed near each eye; face somewhat discally depressed, transversely striate on each lateral area.

Long excl. tegm., ♂, and ♀, 10 to 11 mm. Exp. tegm. 23 mm.
Hab.—Sumatra (Erichson; Brit. Mus.; Forbes; Coll. Dist.).

Tettigoniella ramana, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 15, 15a.)

Vertex indigo-blue, much paler and brighter blue on basal area; pronotum bronzy yellow, the anterior and lateral areas suffused with pale blue; scutellum bronzy yellow more or less suffused with pale blue; abdomen above shining purplish blue, faintly tomentose; body beneath and legs testaceous suffused with bluish, abdomen beneath more testaceous, the anal segment, sublateral segmental spots and anal appendage, more or less bluish; tegmina bronzy yellow, basal fourth pale violaceous containing two dark spots, some inconstant violaceous suffusions on disk (sometimes practically absent), beyond clavus and encroaching on apical area, subhyaline; wings dark fuliginous; vertex broad, anteriorly rounded, centrally discally impressed; face broadly longitudinally smooth and pale bluish, the lateral areas brownish and strongly transversely striate.

Long excl. tegm., ♀, 12 mm. Exp. tegm. 26 to 27 mm.
Hab.—Sumatra (Erichson; Brit. Mus.).

Var. Abdomen above testaceous. (Probably a rubbed or spirit specimen.)

Allied to *T. ferruginea*, Fabr.

Tettigoniella cumatilis, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 5, 5a.)

Body, legs and tegmina pale bluish with fuscous brown shadings; wings pale fuscous brown with blue suffusions on basal area; vertex with two large black spots commencing near ocelli and united on anterior margin; pronotum blackish on basal area; face centrally broadly and longitudinally smooth and bluish, the lateral areas more or less black and coarsely transversely striate, the cheeks thickly whitely tomentose; abdomen beneath whitely tomentose; legs darker, somewhat blackish; tegmina (when not rubbed) regularly bluish except at apical margins which are somewhat broadly fuscous brown; vertex foveately impressed at the region of each ocellus; abdomen above with a central longitudinal ridge, vertex broadly anteriorly rounded.

Long excl. tegm., ♂, 8 mm. Exp. tegm. 17 to 18 mm.
 Hab.—Malay Peninsula; S. Perak (Ridley; Brit. Mus.).
 Borneo; Sarawak (Shelford; Brit. Mus.).

Tettigoniella tamborensis, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 1, 1a.)

Vertex orange-red, the disk nearly wholly occupied by a large black spot which, commencing at base, is angulated on each side in front of eyes and is narrowed and bifid near anterior margin; pronotum orange-red, its anterior and posterior margins irregularly black; scutellum wholly black; head beneath orange-red, face and clypeus with a central longitudinal black fascia; sternum, abdomen beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; spots on each side of prosternum, posterior abdominal marginal segments (interrupted on disk), apex of anal segment, and lateral abdominal spots, black; tegmina reddish-ochraceous, costal, claval and inner margins somewhat broadly black, apical area brownish, inwardly black; vertex moderately long, somewhat conically rounded in front, a little depressed between ocelli; pronotum sparsely obscurely punctate; scutellum transversely impressed before apical area.

Long incl. tegm., ♀, 12 mm.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago; Tambora, Sambawa (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Tettigoniella timorensis, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 3, 3a.)

Head, pronotum, body beneath and legs ochraceous; vertex with three black spots, two transverse on anterior margin and one larger and irregularly shaped at base; pronotum with a small linear transverse spot at middle of anterior margin, and the posterior margin broadly black; scutellum with a black discal spot; face with two black basal spots (which are a continuation of the two on the anterior margin of vertex; tibiae brownish ochraceous, tarsal claws black; tegmina ochraceous, with three longitudinal black fasciae, one costal which becomes subcostal before apical area, one before inner claval margin, and the other on posterior claval margin extending for about two-thirds its length from base; vertex broad and rounded in front, a little foveately impressed at inner margins of eyes; pronotum smooth and shining, discally arcuately impressed before anterior margin; scutellum strongly transversely impressed before apical area.

Long incl. tegm., ♀, 9½ to 10 mm.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago; Timor Dili, Wetter near Timor (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Tettigoniella wetterensis, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 4, 4a.)

Head, pronotum and body beneath ochraceous; legs stramineous; vertex with three black spots, two on anterior margin and one at base; pronotum with a large transverse anteriorly

inwardly angulated basal spot, a small transverse spot on anterior margin, and a slender central discal longitudinal line, black, near anterior margin, a discal transversely angulated pale ochraceous impression; scutellum with a large black spot which occupies the whole of the surface excluding the lateral and apical areas; face with two elongate black basal spots (which are a continuation of the two on the anterior margin of vertex); tarsal claws piceous; tegmina olivaceous brown, the costal area more ochraceous, the costal margin and the apex, black. Allied to *T. timorensis*, Dist., but differing by the different colour and markings of the tegmina, different maculation to the pronotum and scutellum, and the pale unicolorous legs with the tarsal claws only darker.

Long incl. tegm., ♀, 11 mm.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago; Wetter near Timor (Doherty).

Tettigoniella mitrata, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 6, 6a.)

Vertex pale purplish, the apical margin broadly black, the posterior lateral margins near the eyes, ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, excluding anterior area thickly blackly punctate, the basal margin black; scutellum ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a short central black line at base of face; sternum more or less whitishly tomentose, abdomen beneath with large brownish spots; tegmina black, costal margins and claval sutural margins very narrowly ochraceous, apices inwardly obscurely subhyaline; vertex broad, rounded in front, a little apically upturned, thus giving the disk a foveate appearance; ocelli placed far apart, rather near the eyes; face long, centrally flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; scutellum very strongly transversely impressed before apical area.

Long incl. tegm. 9 mm.

Hab.—New Guinea; Humboldt Bay (Doherty; Brit. Mus.).

Tettigoniella annandalei, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 7, 7a.)

Very pale virescent; vertex, anterior area of pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs more ochraceous; vertex with a large outwardly branching black spot, commencing near the neighbourhood of the ocelli and then continued on each side to apex; pronotum pale shining greyish, the anterior area pale ochraceous, a somewhat large and angulated black spot on disk; scutellum with a large black spot in each basal angle; face with two short anterior discal black stripes continued from those on vertex, and the posterior halves of the lateral margins broadly black; tegmina pale virescent, the apical areas subhyaline, two transverse black spots on clavus, one near middle the other near apex, two transverse black spots on corium, the first extending from claval to costal margins, the second shorter and discal, the hyaline apical area inwardly margined with black, and a small piceous spot near middle of claval suture; vertex broad, anteriorly rounded;

face posteriorly longitudinally wrinkled; pronotum convex, depressed anteriorly; scutellum depressed to, and transversely impressed before apical area.

Long incl. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab.—Malay Peninsula; S. Perak, Talum (Annandale and Robinson; Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the Bornean *T. scitipennis*, Walk.

Tettigoniella perakensis.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs ochraceous; vertex spotted with black, a spot at apex, another at middle of posterior disk, and two on posterior margin which are almost connected with a curved line in front of each of them; pronotum with a black spot near middle of each lateral margin; scutellum with three black basal spots, and a subapical black one; tegmina pale bluish-grey sparingly sprinkled with ochraceous, costal and claval sutural margins very narrowly ochraceous, apical area subhyaline, a black spot crossing apex of clavus and another subcostal black spot near apex; vertex broad and rounded in front; pronotum thickly brownly punctate; face broad, globose, the marginal areas transversely striate.

Long incl. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab.—Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty; Coll. Dist.).

Tettigoniella baluensis, sp. nov.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum very pale luteous; vertex with a large central black spot; pronotum with a broad anterior transverse fascia and two semicircular basal spots, black; scutellum with two lunulate spots on anterior margin and a discal spot prolonged towards apex, black; face with a triangular spot at base and the apex black; body beneath black; legs pale luteous, base and apex of anterior femora, the whole of the intermediate and posterior femora, and apices of the tibiae and tarsi black; margins of the abdominal segments beneath narrowly pale luteous; tegmina orange-red, their apices, excluding posterior border, black; head broad, rounded in front, excavate on each side before eyes; face broadly longitudinally flattened in the middle the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum sparingly obscurely punctate.

Long incl. tegm. 12 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kina Balu (Brit. Mus.).

Tettigoniella horsfieldi, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 17, 17a.)

Vertex ochraceous or pale testaceous, the whole disk excluding margins occupied by a large black spot; pronotum and scutellum pale testaceous; abdomen above pale testaceous, its disk longitudinally purplish red; face brownish ochraceous, two small black spots at the middle of the basal margin and a black longitudinal

central fascia extending for about half the length from base; margins of eyes black; abdomen beneath pale testaceous, the lateral margins ochraceous; legs ochraceous, the anterior legs darker; tegmina pale ochraceous, the clavus, base, two broad transverse fasciæ, the first near middle, the other near end of clavus, pale testaceous, the outermost fascia united posteriorly with a bright purplish fascia, the two including a greyish spot; apical area more or less fuscous; wings fuliginous, the veins piceous; vertex long, as long as breadth between eyes, moderately globose, with a central ill-defined longitudinal ridge, excavate on each side near eyes; face globose, the central area flattened, the lateral areas ridged; pronotum with a central arcuate ridge before the anterior margin.

Long excl. tegm., ♀, 9 mm. Exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab.—Java (Horsfield Coll. ; Brit. Mus.).

T. trita, Walk., is allied to this species.

Tettigoniella mouhoti, sp. nov.

Testaceous; two spots on apical margin of vertex and a central elongated spot at its base, three rounded spots to pronotum—one before middle of anterior margin, the other two wide apart on basal margin; four spots to scutellum—three on basal margin, one discal and rounded before apical area, a spot at base of tegmina, a transverse fascia to face before clypeus; large spots to sternum, coxæ, apices of femora and tibiæ, the tarsi, and abdomen beneath black; abdominal margins beneath, the two apical segments excluding central spots, and the anal segment ochraceous or testaceous; apical area of tegmina inwardly extended to apex of clavus obscure subhyaline; wings black; vertex long, obliquely rounded anteriorly, about as long as breadth between eyes, centrally basally somewhat flattened, the lateral margins moderately broadly deflexed; face very broadly centrally flattened, the lateral areas transversely striate; pronotum transversely arcuately depressed a little in front of middle; scutellum transversely impressed before apical area.

Long incl. tegm., ♀, 18 mm.

Hab.—Siam (Mouhot; Brit. Mus.).

T. clongata, Walk., from Borneo is an allied species.

Tettigoniella whitcheadi, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 9, 9a.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs stramineous or very pale ochraceous; vertex with two small central spots on apical margin, a cordate spot at middle of basal margin, and a spot on each lateral margin between eyes and apex, black; margins of central area to face, black; pronotum with a central longitudinal black fascia which is attenuated on the anterior area; scutellum with a central longitudinal black fascia which does not quite reach apex; apices of tarsi piceous; tegmina milky-white, most of the veins piceous, claval sutural margin black; vertex

somewhat convex, rather obliquely rounded in front, transversely impressed in front of eyes; pronotum nearly twice as long as vertex, transversely striate, with a discal angulate impression a little before anterior margin; scutellum lunately impressed before apical area; face centrally broadly flattened, the lateral areas finely transversely striate; tegmina practically smooth, very indistinctly finely wrinkled.

Long incl. tegm. 11 mm.

Hab.—Philippines (Whitehead; Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. nigrilinea*, Stål.

Tettigoniella wallacei, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 10, 10a.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath orange-yellow; ocelli black; tegmina subhyaline, the veins yellowish; claval sutural margin black, which is piceously continued about half-way to apex; vertex broadly transverse rounded in front; pronotum arcuately impressed before anterior margin; face centrally discally longitudinally flattened, the lateral areas strongly transversely striate.

Long incl. tegm. 6 mm.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago; Mysol (Wallace; Brit. Mus.).

Genus BHANDARA.

Bhandara, Dist., Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iv, p. 221 (1907).

Type *B. semiclara*, Sign.

Bhandara sarawakensis, sp. nov.

Vertex, pronotum, scutellum and tegmina black; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; base, sometimes basal two-thirds of face, and the lateral striations to same, a large spot on each side of mesosternum, apices of tibiae, the tarsi and margins of anal segment, black or piceous; lateral margins of vertex and inner margins of eyes ochraceous (in some specimens this character is barely discernible); vertex broad, transverse, rounded in front, broadly foveately excavate at middle of basal area, also foveately impressed on each side near inner margins of eyes; pronotum very indistinctly transversely wrinkled, with a short transverse discal arcuate impression near anterior margin; scutellum transversely impressed before apical area which is slightly gibbous, the extreme apex linearly acute; tegmina only finely wrinkled, the apical half of costal area and the apical margin brownish; face centrally broadly flattened, its lateral areas strongly transversely striate.

Long incl. tegm., ♀, 14 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Sarawak (Shelford; Brit. Mus.).

Bhandara picturata, sp. nov. (Pl. viii, figs. 18, 18a.)

Vertex black, a somewhat large flavescent spot on each lateral margin and the inner margins of eyes of the same colour; pronotum

black with a large inwardly subangulate flavescent spot on each lateral area; scutellum black; the lateral areas of mesonotum flavescent; abdomen reddish ochraceous, a transverse basal spot and the greater part of the disk longitudinally black, a series of black spots on connexivum; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, a black spot on each side of mesosternum, and a large basal triangular black spot to face; tegmina reddish-ochraceous, a large pale spot on clavus broadly black at each end, and the veins within it also black; a discal black spot beyond middle, and a large black spot crossing tegmen near apex and which is broadly widened on the inner margin; wings dark fuliginous, paler on costal area; vertex with three prominent foveations on basal area, the central foveation largest and ovate and situate between the ocelli; face finely transversely carinate on each lateral area.

Long excl. tegm., ♀, 11 mm. Exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab.—Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty).

Genus KOLLA.

Kolla, Dist., Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iv, p. 223 (1907).

Type *K. insignis*, Dist.

Kolla polita (Tab. fig. 14a).

Tettigonia polita, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 168 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Genus SPHINCTOGONIA.

Sphinctogonia, Bredd., Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, xxiv, p. 128 (1901).

Type *S. guttivitta*, Walk.

Sphinctogonia guttivitta.

Tettigonia guttivitta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 301 (1869).

Sphinctogonia quincuncula, Bredd., Abh. Nat. Ges. Halle, xxiv, p. 128 (1901).

Hab.—Celebes.

Sphinctogonia lincolata. (Pl. viii, figs. 16, 16a.)

Tettigonia lincolata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 167 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Sub-fam. Gyponinae (?).

Genus DODA, gen. nov.

Vertex longer than broad between eyes, centrally strongly longitudinally carinate, strongly foveate at inner margins of eyes, ocelli placed submarginally just in front of eyes; antennae long and slender, above half the length of body; face elongate, longer than broad, slightly gibbous, sinuate at inner margins of eyes; pronotum moderately convex, anteriorly deflected, centrally, longitudinally strongly ridged, base concavely sinuate on each side, lateral margins very slightly rounded, posterior angles shortly

spinous, anterior margin a little excavate for the reception of the head; scutellum broad, subtriangular, about as long as broad at base, transversely impressed before apical area which is centrally longitudinally carinate; tegmina long and narrow, much longer than abdomen, valvate beyond clavus, three long apical cells, one or more small subapical cells beyond clavus (inconstant in number); legs very robust, excluding posterior femora longly spinulose, posterior femora strongly broadened and spinulose at their apices, tibiae moderately flattened and sulcate beneath.

Type *D. laudata*, Dist.

I have placed this genus provisionally in the *Gyponinæ*.

Doda laudata, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, figs. 9, 9a.)

Vertex, pronotum and scutellum black finely mottled with ochraceous, vertex more or less anteriorly ochraceous; pronotum with a greyish spot on the central carination; scutellum with a spot on each lateral margin and the apex greyish white, body beneath and legs black, basal area of face margined with ochraceous, and with two small greyish spots at base; anterior femora obscurely spotted with dull ochraceous beneath; tegmina black, largely spotted with white, the largest spots on costal and inner margins, some minute reddish-ochraceous spots on disk; wings pale fuliginous.

Long excl. tegm. 5 mm.; incl. tegm. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Siam, Malay States; Bukit Besar (Annandale and Robinson; Brit. Mus.), Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Sub-fam. Jassinæ,¹

Genus HECALUS.

Hecalus, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4), iv, p. 65 (1864).

Type *H. paykulli*, Stål.

Hecalus parvus.

Ledra parva, Walk., List Hom., iii, p. 828 (1851).

Selenocephalus parva, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 494.

Hab.—Hongkong.

Genus DABRESCUS.

Dabrescus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 738.

Type *D. remotus*, Walk.

Dabrescus ineffectus.

Bythoscopus ineffectus, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 266 (1858).

Hab.—North China.

Dabrescus metallicus. (Pl. viii, figs. 12, 12a.)

Bythoscopus metallicus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 173 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

¹ Including the *Acocephalinae*.

Dabrescus lætisigna.

Bythoscopus lætisigna, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 174 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Dabrescus nigrilinea.

Bythoscopus nigrilinea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
p. 174 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Dabrescus costalis. (Pl. viii, figs. 8, 8a.)

Vertex ochraceous, the anterior margin narrowly black, and a transverse linear piceous spot before each eye; pronotum brownish ochraceous with thickly placed fine paler rugulosities; scutellum dull obscure pale brownish; abdomen above piceous brown, base and apex of apical segment ochraceous, anal segment black; face pale castaneous, basal margin darker, followed by a transverse ochraceous line extended between the upper margins of eyes, the inner margins of eyes also ochraceous; cheeks piceous, their margins ochraceous; sternum piceous, its lateral margin broadly sulphur-yellow; abdomen beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina pale brownish ochraceous, venation a little darker, costal margin ochraceous beneath which the costal area is piceous brown, a large greyish white costal spot before apex, apical margin fuscous brown; wings pale fuliginous with the veins darker.

Long excl. tegm., ♀, 6 mm. Exp. tegm. 16 mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

Genus TARTESUS.

Tartessus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1865, p. 156.

Type *T. ferrugineus*, Walk.

Tartessus antecedens.

Bythoscopus antecedens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 316 (1869).

Bythoscopus bimarginatus, Walk., *loc. cit.*, p. 318.

Hab.—Morty; New Guinea; Ceram.

This may prove to be but a synonym of *T. fieberti*, Stål, from Mysol.

Tartessus polygrammus. (Pl. viii, figs. 11, 11a.)

Bythoscopus polygrammus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.,
x, p. 317 (1869).

Hab.—N. Guinea; Morty.

Tartessus bistriga.

Bythoscopus bistriga, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 317 (1869).

Tartessus concolor.

Bythoscopus concolor, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 317 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Tartessus basivitta.

Bythoscopus basivitta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 318 (1869).

Bythoscopus luteatus, Walk., loc. cit., p. 319.

Hab.—Waigiou ; Mysol ; Sula.

Tartessus dimidiatus.

Bythoscopus dimidiatus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 319 (1869).

Hab.—Dorey.

Tartessus colligatus.

Bythoscopus colligatus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool., x,
p. 319 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Tartessus flavibasis.

Bythoscopus flavibasis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 320 (1869).

Hab.—Aru.

Tartessus diaphanus.

Bythoscopus diaphanus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 321 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Tartessus cupreipennis.

Bythoscopus cupreipennis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.,
x, p. 321 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Tartessus scabrifrons.

Bythoscopus scabrifrons, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.,
x, 321 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Tartessus badius.

Bythoscopus badius, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 321 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Tartessus semivenosus.

Bythoscopus semivenosus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.,
x, p. 322 (1869).

Hab.—Celebes.

Genus BORDURIA, gen. nov.

General shape and form of *Tartessus* but differing by the face which is sub-elongately rounded, foveately depressed, and with its margins ridged ; tegmina veined as in *Tartessus*.

Type *B. impressa*, Walk.

Borduria impressa. (Pl. viii, figs. 13, 13a.)

Bythoscopus impressus, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.,
x, p. 322 (1869).

Hab.—Batchian.

Genus NORSIANA, nom. nov.

Norsia, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 326 (1869),
nom. præocc.

Type *N. flavidorsum*, Walk.

"Body slender. Head as broad as the thorax; vertex arched, nearly twice as broad as long; front flat, nearly horizontal, beneath the vertex. Seta of the antennæ rather shorter than the body. Scutum much arched" (Walker). Vertex with a distinct central impressed line, ocelli on anterior margin close to eyes; face narrowing to clypeus; pronotum with the lateral margins a little angulated, anteriorly convexly arched between the eyes, posteriorly truncate; scutellum flattened, transverse, a little deflected to the transverse impression before apical area; legs slender, posterior tibiæ longly spinose; tegmina with four apical and two narrow antepical cells.

Norsiana flavidorsum (pl. vii, figs. 12, 12a).

Norsia flavidorsum, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
 p. 326 (1869); *dilecta*, Walk., MS.

Hab.—Mysol (Wallace; Brit. Mus.); N. Guinea.

A specimen labelled *dilecta*, Walk., from New Guinea is in the British Museum, but I have been unable to trace its description.

The species described by Walker as *Norsia fulvescens* is not a Jassid at all.

Genus JASSUS.

Jassus, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 85 (1803).

Cælidia, Germ., Mag. Ent., iv, p. 75 (1821).

Type *J. nervosus*, Fabr.

Jassus glabra.

Tettigonia glabra, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 168
 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Jassus inclinans.

Tettigonia inclinans, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i,
 p. 169 (1857).

Cælidia cupraria, Walk., *loc. cit.*, p. 173.

Cælidia marginifrons, Walk., *loc. cit.*, x, p. 310 (1869).

Hab.—Borneo; Mysol.

Jassus albisigna.

Cælidia albisigna, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 173
 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Jassus pardalis.

Cælidia pardalis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 173
 (1857).

Hab.—Borneo.

Jassus dirigens.

Cælidia dirigens, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 172 (1857).

Tettigonia multipars, Walk., List Hom. Suppl., p. 220 (1858).
Hab.—Borneo ; Hongkong.

Jassus guttivena.

Cælidia guttivena, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 99 (1856).

Hab.—Malacca.

Jassus punctivena.

Cælidia punctivena, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., i, p. 99 (1856).

Hab.—Malacca.

Jassus diversus.

Cælidia diversa, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 309 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol ; New Guinea ; Waigiou.

Jassus piceus.

Cælidia picea, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 309 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Jassus subnotatus.

Cælidia subnotata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 309 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Jassus verticalis.

Cælidia verticalis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 310 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Jassus canifascia.

Cælidia canifascia, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 311 (1869).

Hab.—Morty.

Jassus inscriptus.

Cælidia inscripta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 311 (1869).

Hab.—Aru ; New Guinea.

Jassus luteifascia.

Cælidia luteifascia, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 311 (1869).

Cælidia unifasciata, Walk., *loc. cit.*, p. 313.

Hab.—Mysol.

Jassus rufivena.

Cælidia rufivena, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 312 (1869).

Hab.—Gilola, Sula.

Jassus albipes.

Cælidia albipes, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 312 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Jassus subapicalis.

Cælidia subapicalis, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 312 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Jassus roseifascia.

Cælidia roseifascia, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 315 (1869).

Cælidia selecta, Walk., *loc. cit.*

Cælidia guttulosis, Walk., MS.

Hab.—Mysol; Sula.

Jassus maculiceps.

Cælidia maculiceps, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 315 (1869).

Hab.—Batchian.

Jassus testaccus.

Cælidia testacca, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 315 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Jassus guttatus.

Cælidia guttata, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 313 (1869).

Cælidia sexguttata, Walk., *loc. cit.*, p. 314.

Var. *Cælidia terminalis*, Walk., *loc. cit.*, p. 314.

Hab.—Mysol; New Guinea.

The var. *terminalis*, Walk., has the tegmina without white spots, but their apices whitish as in the typical forms.

Jassus brevis.

Tettigonia brevis, Walk., List Hom., iii, p. 774 (1851).

Cælidia brevis, Stål, Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 494.

Hab.—Hongkong.

Jassus dubia.

Tettigonia ? *dubia*, Walk., List Hom., iii, p. 781 (1851)

Cælidia dubia, Stål, Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 494.

Hab.—Philippines.

Jassus leucomelana.

Cælidia leucomelana, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 313 (1869).

Hab.—Mysol.

Species in a more or less mutilated condition.

Jassus ? *dorsimacula*.

Cælidia dorsimacula, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x, p. 314 (1869).

Hab.—New Guinea.

Jassus ? *aurulenta*.

Cælidia aurulenta, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., x,
p. 316 (1869).

Hab.—Morty.

Genus SCAPHOIDEUS.

Scaphoidcus, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Ac. Sci., 1888, p. 33.

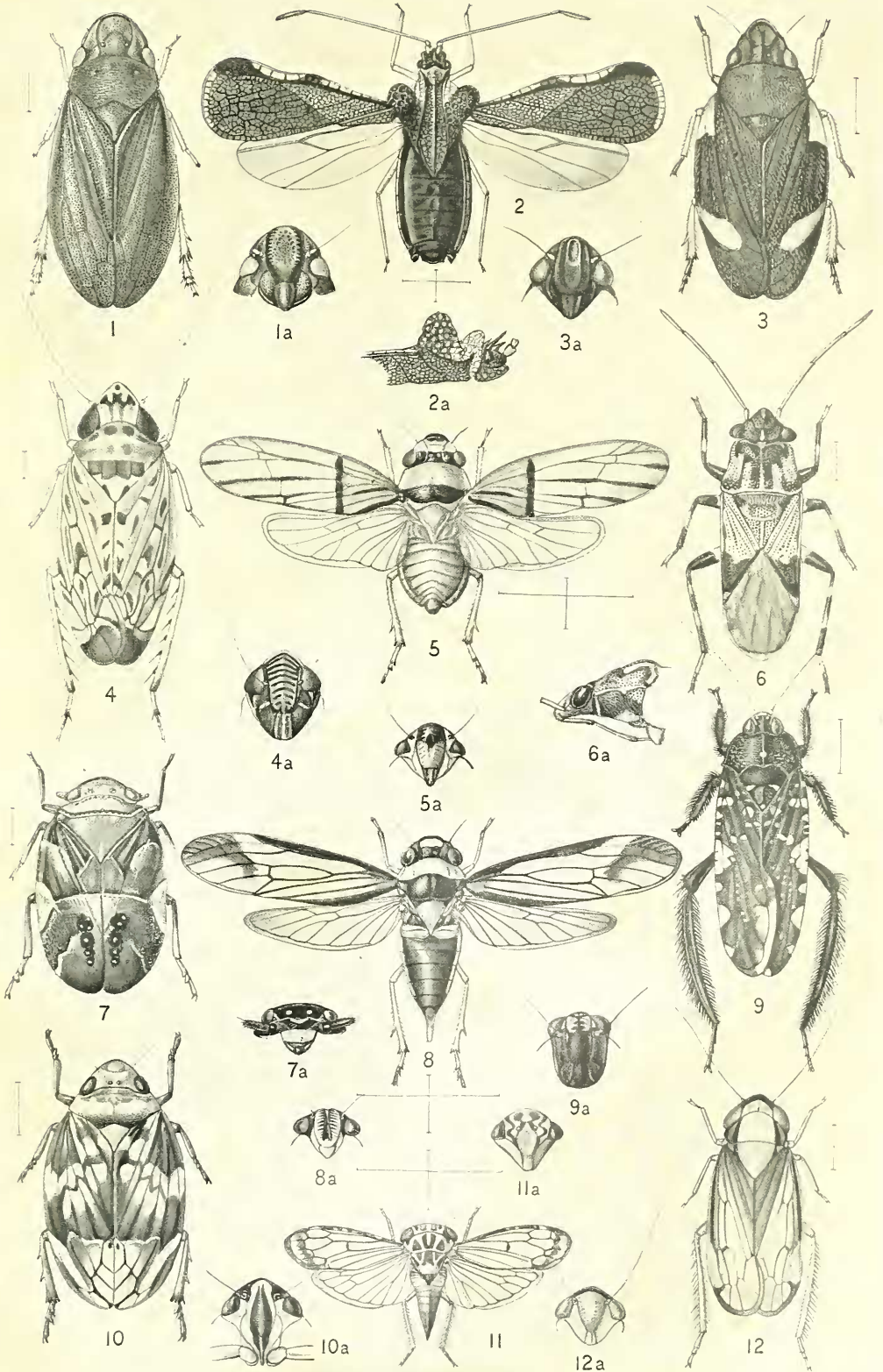
Type *S. immistus*, Say.

Scaphoidcus literatus, sp. nov. (Pl. vii, fig. 4.)]

Vertex greyish white, crossed in front of eyes with a transverse undulated black fascia, posterior margin of this fascia and inner margin of eyes purplish red, a rounded black spot at apex; pronotum dull greyish, the anterior margin and two transverse discal spots ochraceous; scutellum ochraceously spotted on basal half, the apical half greyish white; face flavescent, with numerous transverse black lines, the basal margin narrowly white; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, posterior tibiæ spotted with black; tegmina pale flavescent, the veins piceous, two white spots on claval suture, two white spots at base of clavus, two discal white spots, and a spot of the same colour near apex of costal margin, apex greyish margined with piceous; vertex strongly angulate anteriorly, longer than breadth between eyes.

Long incl. tegm. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Borneo; Kuching (Hewitt).

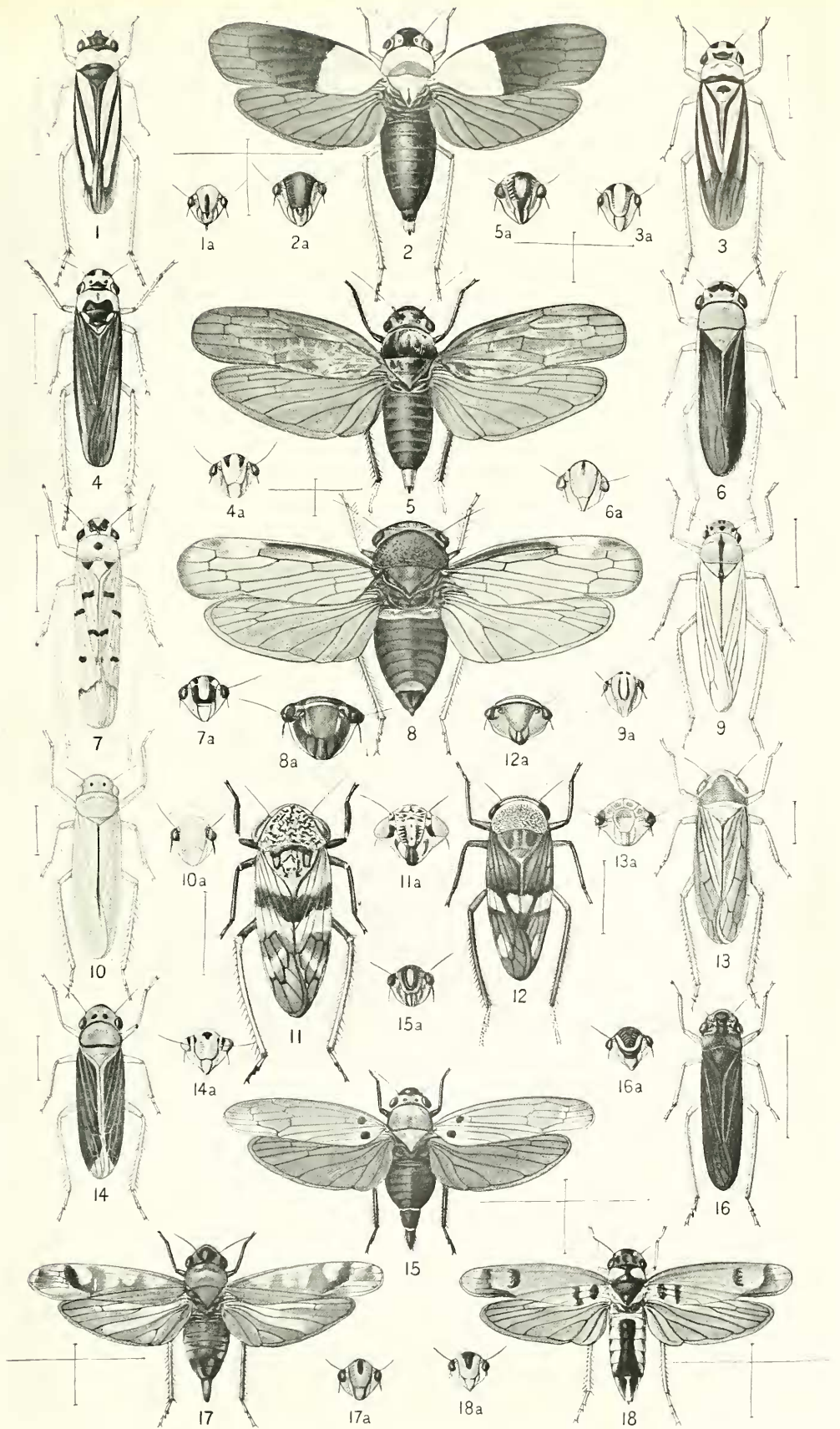


Horace Knight, del.

West, Newman proc.

1. DINDA MAURA.
2. ELASMOGNATHUS HEWETTI.
3. LORA INCLYTA.
4. SCAPHOIDEUS LITERATUS.
5. AUFIDUS SPECTABILIS.
6. DINOMACHUS FUSUS.

7. HILDA MALAYENSIS.
8. COLSA MATANGA.
9. DODA LAUDATA.
10. EUCLOVIA CONVEXA.
11. CHUNRA GIGANTEA.
12. NORSIA FLAVIDORSUM.



Horace Knight, del.

West. Newman proc.

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|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. TETTIGONIELLA | TAMBORENSIS. | 7. TETTIGONIELLA | ANNANDALEI. | 13. BORDURIA | IMPRESSA. |
| 2. " | ERICHSONI. | 8. DABRESCUS | COSTALIS. | 14. KOLLA | POLITA. |
| 3. " | TIMORENSIS. | 9. TETTIGONIELLA | WHITEHEADI | 15. TETTIGONIELLA | RAMANA |